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from sectarian bias; a better perspective of Quaker and other history and hence a better background and truer proportions; a much fuller collection of source materials as a basis; the modern mechanical make-up of reference notes, bibliography, a full index, and helpful maps.

The bibliography should be fuller than it is. It contains a good description of manuscript materials but no description or classification of the vast amount of printed matter.

For the most part the author seems to have maintained a good degree of critical impartiality. If, however, his judgments of the fanatical outbreaks among early Friends seem almost too charitable at times, he at least gives frankly the necessary facts for the formation by the reader of an independent judgment. The wonder will grow upon most readers that this zealous movement, constantly bordering at the first on hysteria, should yet have developed the ballast needful to steady it at length and bring it to a great mission.

Another interesting fact is that George Fox, the founder, discovered great religious groups already prepared for his message and that many of them came bodily into the new Quaker movement. It is well known that the Commonwealth period in England was a swarming time for mystical sects, yet few have realized the wholesale way in which the early Quaker leaders gathered in these swarms. As a somewhat similar process took place in the American colonies it would seem that Friends have been successful largely as a "convincing" rather than as an "evangelizing" body. In the early days they reached people who were already intensely religious and merely won them to a certain type of religious thought. Perhaps this accounts partially for their decline in numbers when sectarian lines became more stable.

This volume is a real addition to the literature of religious history. It would seem to justify George Fox's prediction in his testamentary papers that "all the passages and travels and sufferings of Friends in the beginning of the spreading of Truth, which I have kept together, will make a fine history."

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BRYCE, JAMES. *South America, Observations and Impressions*. Pp. 611. Price, \$2.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

The announcement that Mr. Bryce was writing a book on South America aroused the keenest interest amongst students of Latin-American affairs. The breadth of view and depth of insight with which he has treated questions of political and historical interest gave assurance that this would be a notable work. This expectation has been in large measure justified, although one cannot but feel some disappointment that the author has devoted so much of the volume to descriptive matter such as is to be found in so many books of travel dealing with South America. The first eleven chapters are of this nature. The concluding chapters dealing with The Rise of New Nations, The Relations of Races in South America, The Two Americas, and the Relation of South America to Europe, The Conditions of Political Life in Spanish-American Republics and Some Reflections and Forecasts are the really notable chapters of the work. The fact that in

a trip of four months the author was able to secure so thorough a grasp of Latin-American conditions is a tribute to his remarkable powers of observation.

Throughout the work the author takes a healthily optimistic view of the future of these republics. He does not close his eyes to the serious racial problems that confront them, and has no hesitancy in emphasizing their lack of preparation for democratic government. Mr. Bryce is one of the few writers on Latin-American affairs who has emphasized the influence of environmental conditions as distinct from racial antecedents. He shows that the distinction between Teutonic and Latin, which is usually used as a means of explaining the lack of capacity of the people of the Latin-American countries for self-government, has little or no meaning, and in reality furnishes no explanation of their present condition. No opportunity is lost to impress upon the reader the necessity of studying the colonial development of the Latin-American peoples and their history since emancipation to understand their present condition rather than to depend upon generalizations as to racial traits. Only through such a study can we hope to secure any real comprehension of the present conditions and possibilities of the people of these countries.

The author also points out the danger of attempting generalizations applicable to Latin-America as a whole. He shows clearly how diverse the national types are, and that these diversities are likely to increase rather than diminish. Each country demands separate treatment in much the same way as we would give separate treatment to Spain, Italy and France in dealing with any of the Latin peoples of Europe.

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*Carola Woerishoffer, Her Life and Work.* Bryn Mawr, Pa.: By the Class of 1907, Bryn Mawr College, 1912.

This little volume is a document of extraordinary human interest. It is the story, briefly told, of a young woman, rich, able, vigorous, a Bryn Mawr graduate, who, without the slightest consciousness of heroism, much less of martyrdom, literally gave her life for the cause of social justice. Brought up in an environment that was charged with the spirit of service and under the spell of family traditions of courageous achievement and fearless independence, Carola Woerishoffer was doubtless prepared in an unusual manner for the life she lived, but those who knew her well could never think of her merely as the product of outside forces. One of her distinguishing characteristics was her independence of conventionality. She abhorred sham. In everything she sought reality and she claimed the right to form her own opinions. In an unpretentious way and yet with firm resolution, she seems early to have formed the purpose of taking a share in the work of advancing the cause of the wage-workers. In college her courses were chosen with this purpose in view. Gifted with a keen mind, abounding health, and a zest for living, she threw herself with eagerness into whatever she undertook, whether it was study, athletics (in which she excelled), or later, social investigation.